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Amman-Damascus rail work
MAN (JNA). — The gauge standardisation of the railway line between Amman and Damascus will actually directly link Amman with the Orient express train line which will upgrade passenger services between Jordan and Syria and Europe, Mr. hem Al Taher, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Transport, said here Saturday at the end of the Syrian-Syrian meetings of the Hijaz Railway committee.
Construction is already underway to standardise railway line between Damascus and Homs, added.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

T.V. accord with Bulgaria

AMMAN (JNA). — A Jordanian-Bulgarian information accord signed here Saturday calls for greater cooperation between the two countries in producing and exchanging television programmes and the exchange of expertise. It was signed at the Jordan Television offices by JTV Director General Mohammad Kamal and Mr. Ivan Slavkov, Deputy Director of the Bulgarian Broadcasting Corporation.

The Bulgarian delegation left for home Saturday after concluding a four-day official visit to Jordan.

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Valdheim conveys concern of amic states to Allon

Ford is set back by his E. Europe comments

D NATIONS, Oct. 9 (Agencies). — Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has conveyed to Israeli Minister Yigal Allon the concern of the Islamic group of over recent incidents at the Haram in the occupied town of Hebron, a U.N. spokesman said late yesterday.

Mr. Waldheim raised the issue last night at the current chairman of the group, Turkish Foreign Minister Tansu Caglayangil.

Allon was said to have expressed his government's position on the matter.

Incidents resulted in mutual accusations of desecration by Arabs.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was quoted by the Israeli press as saying he had been told that Rabbi Moshe Leizer of Kiryat Arba settlement in Hebron, along with members of the Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) movement, had been provoking the town.

Israeli U.N. mission said in statement today, however, that recent deterioration in order in Hebron stemmed from "intemperate provocation" by Israel being made by various states and certain Moslem leaders.

In connection with this and allegations about the behavior of Jewish individuals, a post-vestigation team has been set up to act promptly and in order to discover those Arabs and Jews, who guilty of violations of law, and to prosecute them.

Israeli statement expressed that "all outside elements must be restrained and refrain from religious passions."

DALLAS, Oct. 9 (R). — President Ford drove past the scene of the Kennedy assassination in an open limousine today in the first presidential procession through Dallas since the 1963 tragedy.

Secret Servicemen watched apprehensively as Mr. Ford's car moved slowly through the city center in a motorcade which passed the building that formerly housed the Texas Schoolbook Depository, the building from which, according to the Warren Commission, Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald fired the shots which killed President John F. Kennedy in November 1963.

With Mr. Ford in the motorcade was former Texas Governor John Connally, who was with President Kennedy in the 1963 parade and was himself seriously wounded in the attack.

President Ford waved from his car at several thousand generally silent spectators -- most of them blacks -- lining the streets.

The president arrived here to give a speech at the Texas State Fair and attend a big college football game after what campaign aides conceded was the worst week so far in his drive for a full term in the White House.

Public opinion polls showed that Democratic candidate Mr. Jimmy Carter profited handsomely among uncommitted voters by outshining Mr. Ford in last Wednesday's televised foreign policy debate.

The president was said to be still in trouble with ethnic groups over his assertion that Poland and other countries in Eastern Europe are not under Soviet domination.

Mr. Carter launched stinging attacks on the president's gaffe, even alleging that he had been "brainwashed" while visiting Eastern Europe last year.

President Ford twice tried to pull himself free of campaign quicksand surrounding his comments on Eastern Europe yesterday but each attempt dragged him further under.

The president's assertion that Eastern Europe is not under Soviet domination has put him clearly on the defensive. Last night he apologized to ethnic leaders for the blunder.

Twice yesterday Mr. Ford attempted to clarify himself, but by the end of the day the issue remained as confused as ever.

First he told Pasadena, California, businessmen that Poles "do not believe that they are going to be forever dominated -- if they are -- by the Soviet Union."

When news agencies began reporting the president as compounding his earlier gaffe, the White House decided to halt the campaign trip so that Mr. Ford could explain himself again.

Standing in a car park behind the Tlendale city hall outside Los Angeles, he spoke via radio to the three press buses accompanying his trip.

"It's tragic that the Soviet Union does have some divisions in Poland," he said. "I hope in the future the Poles will be able to find another solution."

Flying to the southwestern Oklahoma oil and cattle town of Lawton for an overnight stop en route to Dallas, the president telephoned the head of the largest Polish-American group in Chicago to express regrets about the imprecision of his earlier remarks.

White House aides would not disclose the content of the call, which lasted several minutes, but Polish-American Congress President Aloysius Mazewski told Reuters that it amounted to an apology.

"He... said he is fully aware of the Soviet domination of Poland and that he was sorry his remarks had been blown all out of proportion," Mr. Mazewski said.

But Mr. James Marks, Commissioner General of the Congress of International Gypsies, said that Mr. Ford's remarks would cost him the support of the gypsies in the Nov. 2 election.

[Continued on page 6]



REPLACES MAO -- This is a stock photo of Chinese Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng who has been appointed Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party to replace the late Mao Tse-tung, according to reports by residents in Peking. (AP wirephoto).

Hua said to succeed Mao as party chairman

PEKING, Oct. 9 (R). — China's new Premier Hua Kuo-feng appeared today to have succeeded Mao Tse-tung as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and leader of the world's most populous nation.

Wall posters were plastered up in Peking streets proclaiming the appointment and a high-ranking Chinese official told two foreign visitors: "Mr. Hua has succeeded."

But late tonight there was still no formal announcement confirming the rise to supreme power of a man who came to prominence in Chinese politics only this year.

Asked to confirm Mr. Hua's selection, a foreign ministry spokesman told reporters blandly that he would note their questions.

Observers were baffled by the official silence on a major appointment that would normally be accompanied by organized demonstrations of support with students parading through the streets beating drums.

Posters in big black-and-red characters went up at several sites in Peking declaring support for a resolution "concerning the appointment of comrade Hua Kuo-feng as chairman of the party Central Committee."

Other posters appeared on buildings several km apart, all saying that Mr. Hua had also been named chairman of China's Military Affairs Commission.

If the appointments are confirmed, the burly premier would seem to have been given an almost unprecedented spread of power stretching to the highest echelons of the state, party and military machinery.

But tonight, on the rain-swept streets of the capital, there was no sign of organized celebrations.

Informed sources said that Mr. Hua would be replaced as premier, but did not indicate who the replacement would be.

Chairman Mao died exactly one month ago, mourned as the great revolutionary and philosopher who swept to power in 1949 and forged the new China.

Mao's body is to be placed in a Peking mausoleum where millions of Chinese will be able to flock in tribute.

Mr. Hua, aged about 56, had been widely expected to be named as Mao's successor. He had already been appointed head of the Politburo -- a title which virtually means Communist Party leader.

An official statement announcing this appointment said Mr. Hua would also supervise the crucial task of editing and publishing the writings of Mao.

Analysts said that Mr. Hua, as overseer of the Mao archives, would be in a unique position to decide China's policies at home and abroad.

Mr. Hua first made his name as an administrator in Mao's home village of Shaoshan. He did not join the Communist Party's Central Committee until 1969 and was [Continued on page 6]

Al Kholi is optimistic, as usual

Tripartite peace talks are resumed in Lebanon

CHTOURA, eastern Lebanon, Oct. 9 (Agencies). — Warring sides in the Lebanese civil war met here today for crucial talks on a negotiated peace, and an Arab League mediator later said they had settled most major issues. The talks were "very positive and fruitful," announced Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi after the four-hour meeting with Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese delegates. The talks will resume on Monday.

"Only small points remain to be agreed on," Dr. Al Kholi told reporters.

The main issues of the talks are a ceasefire and the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from the Lebanese battlefields to their refugee camp enclaves.

The talks were held by representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Syrian government and Lebanon's new president, Mr. Elias Sarkis.

Among the issues discussed were re-opening some of the main highways which cross the front lines of the war, re-opening Beirut airport and the return of basic services to the control of the Lebanese government.

Dr. Al Kholi said that "one of the most difficult issues" was the question of centralising and controlling heavy weapons.

If such an issue were agreed upon, it would mean that for the first time a ceasefire in the Lebanese conflict would be reinforced by a partial disarmament of the warring factions.

Meeting under the flag of the Arab League, the representatives focussed their attention on proposals for a ceasefire and on Syrian demands that the Palestinian commandos withdraw from the battlefields into their camps.

Dr. Al Kholi said discussions were marked by complete frankness and objectivity.

When asked if the success of the Chtoura meeting would affect the Arab summit due to start in Cairo on Oct. 18, Dr. Al Kholi said these meetings did not contradict the Arab summit.

"They would facilitate matters for the Arab kings and heads of state who would meet in Cairo," he added.

The meeting was attended by the following delegates:

For Syria: Col. Mohammed Al Kholi, head of Air Force intelligence and Col. Mohammed Ghannem, commander of the Syrian forces in Lebanon.

For Lebanon: Col. Ahmed Al Hajj and Col. Michel Nassif, both from the Lebanese General Staff.

For the PLO: Mr. Hani Al Hassan, political adviser to PLO leader Yasser Arafat; Abu Maher, Fateh representative in Damascus; Col. Sa'ed Sayel, Fateh military chief and Mohammed Chourouh (Abu Firas), head of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP) militia.

The meeting at a "technical level" was dealing mainly with how to apply the 1969 Cairo agreement between Lebanon and the Palestinians according to sources close to the conference quoted by AFP.

The Chtoura talks were the continuation of two meetings held on Sept. 17, and 19 between Mr. Sarkis, at that time president-elect of Lebanon, Mr. Arafat and Syrian Deputy Defence Minister Gen. Najji Jamil.

On the battlefields, a new hot front appears to have been developing over the past 48 hours in south Lebanon, close to the Israeli border, according to reports from both Palestinian-progressive and conservative forces.

The Voice of Palestine Radio this morning reported continuous shelling and machinegun fire by "isolationist" (conservative) forces against the border town of Merjeyoun and the village of Khyam, near the Israeli border.

The Phalangist Voice of Lebanon said the "war" between the rightist-held town of Koleyah and Merjeyoun had intensified and

spread to new sectors near the central part of the Lebanese-Israeli border.

Fighting on the "traditional fronts" in Beirut, its suburbs, Aley and Tripoli was about its usual intensity, without any changes in the positions of opposing sides, according to both Palestinian and Phalangist statements.

From the northern Galilee border post of Metulla, in Israel, Reuters reported that four badly wounded Lebanese Christian soldiers were today airlifted to hospital in Safad by an Israeli army helicopter. But one of the men died soon after arrival, hospital sources said.

In Kuwait, both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were today reported to be intensifying efforts to convene a six-sided Arab summit conference on Lebanon before the full-scale Arab summit of Oct. 18.

The newspapers Al Watan and Al Qabas said Kuwait and Saudi Arabia hoped a conference bringing together the Syrian, Egyptian, Kuwaiti, Saudi and Lebanese heads of state and the chairman of the PLO would ensure the success of the full-scale summit.

A Qabas said preparations for the mini-summit were expected to be discussed during a visit to Damascus today by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah.

In a separate development, Lebanese leftist leader Kamel Junblatt arrived in Cairo from Libya, today to continue talks with Egyptian officials.

Mr. Junblatt was quoted by Middle East News Agency as saying he would brief Egyptian leaders on results of his talks in France, Algeria and Libya. He had left Cairo a week ago.

[Continued on page 6]

Black Rhodesians reject talks in Geneva with Smith

S SALAAM, Oct. 9 (Agencies). — Two former rival Rhodesian leaders joined in dealing a major blow to the Anglo-American plan for majority rule in two years as presented to them by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last month must be accepted as a package by the conference.

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman, because of the far-reaching implications of the preconditions, declined comment pending a close study of the remarks by Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe.

Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe Peoples Union (ZPU), and Mr. Robert Mugabe, General of the Zimbabwe National Union (ZANU), rejected direct talks with the minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Two leaders told a press conference, at which they announced the formation of a "patriotic front" of their two movements -- known as Zimbabwe Peoples Army (ZIPA) -- that only as the colonial power, and nationalist movements should the conference. If Mr. Smith's government were to attend the conference, they added.

Mugabe also demanded that the date of the conference be put back at least two years as it was "much too soon."

There was no immediate comment on the conditions from either the Smith government or the major Rhodesian nationalist led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa which has so far not set demands.

Nkomo said that the demands were not conditions and the ZANU-ZAPU delegation would attend the conference even if they were not met.

where if Mr. Smith's government met the demands, Mr. Nkomo said.

Mr. Smith has previously said that the Anglo-American plan for majority rule in two years as presented to them by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last month must be accepted as a package by the conference.

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman, because of the far-reaching implications of the preconditions, declined comment pending a close study of the remarks by Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe.

British diplomatic observers saw the conditions as a major setback for the conference. But they felt there was sufficient time between now and Oct. 21, when pre-conference informal discussions are due to open, for Britain and the United States to exercise behind-the-scenes influence to get the talks going.

Britain and the U.S. are to hold further talks in London next week to discuss the setting up of an international trust fund for giving economic, technical and educational assistance to an independent Rhodesia. Both countries have been in close touch since Dr. Kissinger's Southern Africa peace shuttle last month.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe said in a statement issued at their news conference today that they were forming a patriotic front and "have decided to intensify the armed liberation struggle until the achievement of victory."

They also demanded that Britain name a government minister to act as chairman of the conference. Britain has already nominated its United Nations ambassador, Mr. Ivor Richard, as chairman.

Mr. Nkomo later flew to the Zambian capital of Lusaka for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda. There was no immediate reaction to the news conference preconditions from Zambian government officials, who had last night welcomed the timing and venue of the Rhodesia conference.

In Toronto, the Toronto Star reported today that Canada will be asked to contribute to an international fund intended, among other things, to assist an estimated 20,000 white Rhodesians to emigrate to Canada.

In a Washington-dated report, the newspaper said British and American officials meeting there this week and in London next week are working out the proposed shares in the \$1.5 billion fund which has been suggested to smoothen Rhodesia's transition to black majority rule.

The fund is part of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plan for a peaceful Rhodesian settlement.

According to the Star, quoting sources in Washington, Canada has already accepted the proposal in principle, but the report could not be confirmed in Ottawa.

Soviet Union, Angola sign 20-year treaty

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (R). — Angolan President Agostinho Neto left Moscow today after signing a 20-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union seen as giving the Kremlin a firm foothold in potentially explosive Southern Africa.

Under the treaty, signed last night by the Angolan leader and Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev, the two countries pledged to continue to develop cooperation in the military sphere "in the interests of strengthening their defence capacity."

They also agreed to cooperate in supporting "the just struggle of the peoples for the sovereignty, freedom, independence and social progress," according to the full text of the document published in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

Western diplomatic observers said the treaty clearly gave an extra boost to Soviet influence in Angola, where Dr. Neto's ruling MPLA movement won a civil war against Western-backed rivals this year with the aid of Russian arms and Cuban troops.

But the observers noted that the treaty went into less detail on military cooperation than the friendship treaty the Soviet Union signed in 1974 with Somalia, the only other African country with which it has such an accord.

While the Somali treaty specified that the Soviet Union would deliver weaponry and train Somali personnel to use it, the Angolan accord simply referred to cooperation "on the basis of corresponding agreements."



TO LENINGRAD -- Angolan President Agostinho Neto and Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny (left) embrace in Moscow Saturday before the departure of the Angolan party to Leningrad. (AP wirephoto).

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Managing Editor: Rami G. Khouri
Deputy Managing Editor: Jenab Tutunji
Associate Editor: Bassam Bishri
Senior Editor: Salem Nahhas

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Juma'a Hamad,
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Responsible Editor: Mohamad Amad

Editorial and Advertising Offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
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A starting point

The joint World Bank-IMF annual meeting in Manila this week has once again brought to the fore the broad question of economic relations among the world's rich and poor nations, a vexing but vital question that has been regularly discussed, but not resolved, over the past several years. The Manila discussions and speeches have only heightened the world's awareness of the gap that exists between the rich and the poor nations of the world. This gap has been partly bridged during the past three years by an enormous borrowing programme involving multinational lending institutions, commercial banks and bilateral flows of money from the developed industrial nations to the developing ones. It is largely a result of, and a tribute to the depth of, the international monetary system that the year-to-year financial needs of the world's developing states have been smoothly met during this period. But it has to be kept in mind that this process of Third World borrowing is a stopgap measure designed primarily to tide these nations over until the time comes when their domestically generated revenues and national financial institutions will finance most of their budgetary needs, in terms of both recurring and developmental expenses. It is important for the finance ministers and bankers of the world to keep in mind that large-scale borrowing can go on for a short period of time, but it cannot go on forever. It is a short-term palliative, not a long-term solution.

The scope of this borrowing is menacingly large. Third World nations in 1973 borrowed \$32 billion; this jumped to \$41 billion in 1974 and \$43 billion in 1975. This year, Third World borrowing is running at a rate that will total \$60 billion by the end of the year.

It is also significant that a large chunk of this borrowing has been provided by the world's commercial banks. If the oil-producing borrowers are excluded, the other developing nations borrowed nearly \$13 billion in 1975 from private banks. The worrying thing about this rise in commercial lending is the chain reaction that would set in if one nation were suddenly to default on its loans. This has yet to happen, but the world's commercial bankers are taking a hard look before they lend any more substantial funds to any developing nation. The situation is very similar to that in the United States, where the large cities are now finding it difficult to borrow money because of the commercial banks' bad experience with New York City's inability to meet its repayment obligations. New York City can ultimately be bailed out by the state or federal government. The same back-up security is not always so available with many developing nations.

The Third World has been pressing the industrial states to eight half-way on this debt issue. There are assorted uncertainties in the matter. As the industrial states continue their recovery, their domestic borrowing and capital requirements might soak up much of the money. Third World nations may have eyed. In an effort to control their continually worrying super-national inflationary spirals, the industrial states may tighten credit policies and pour less money into lending programmes. This might not be a bad thing in that it would give the Third World states a strong warning that they can't always expect to rely on massive loans from the rich states.

Many developing states are accumulating such large debts that simply paying the interest due on these is proving taxing to their annual budgets. There is also the danger that the world's developing nations might fall into the psychological trap of thinking that they can simply borrow whatever they need to balance their budgets. They can for a few years, but they can't forever.

The industrial states have initially responded negatively to the Third World call for a discussion of "debt rescheduling," a polite way of the Third World saying "we can't pay you back what we owe you so why don't we sit down and talk about how we can all amicably get out of this messy situation." The rich nations, understandably, would like to have their loans repaid, but once again they have been told frankly and bluntly at Manila this week that the rules of the commercial world's lender-borrower mechanisms do not always apply to financial dealings between governments. It is a mark of the Third World's financial inexperience and shortsightedness that this situation has come about. It is not yet desperate, but it portends desperate possibilities.

The United Nations has identified 42 nations as being the most seriously affected by their debt obligations, and it would be opportune to have this debt discussion concentrate on these people. There is a fundamental soundness in the tough stand being taken by the rich nations, because to give in completely to the demands of the Third World would in large part simply sweep away the rules of the international financial game. And if these rules happen to be unfair and inequitable, the best bet for everybody is to change them. You can't scrap them if there is nothing to replace them with. A frank dialogue between the world's major lending institutions and the 42 worst off borrowers would be good for all concerned. This would signal the rich nations' commitment in principle to reorganise the repayment mechanisms of the poor nations while also in principle maintaining the understanding that money borrowed has to be repaid.

This dilemma has come about due to the collective inattention and haste of everyone, rich and poor. The basic problem of Third World borrowing will only be resolved when the Third World as such no longer exists. This awaits massive individual developmental efforts and the restructuring of the entire international trade picture, something that will take decades. Until then, it would be a positive move for the Third World and the industrial states to look first to the debt problems of the 42 worst off poor nations. If these can be tackled rationally -- and they can, given goodwill and common sense -- the other problems and demands of the developing states will be that much easier.

Jordan to attend ABAD meeting in Khartoum

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan will participate in the second meeting of the board of directors of the Arab Bank for African Development (ABAD), to be held in Khartoum on Nov. 2.

The Government will be represented at the meeting by the Central Bank's Executive Director, Mr. Fawwaz Al Zub'bi, and Jordan's

Arab Press Commentary

Al Dustour, which had a private press interview with Her Majesty Queen Alya, said editorially Saturday that Jordanian journalism figured prominently in the discussion with the Queen. Queen Alya, the paper says, expressed her views on journalism in Jordan, an equitable view of which all people working in this field take pride. The interview centred on three important points: The present position of Jordanian journalism, its message and its outlook for the future. On the first point, the Queen expressed her satisfaction with the development achieved by Jordanian journalism in the technical and information fields, its remarkable position among other Arab press sectors and the excellent manner in which it shouldered its responsibilities. The second point asserts that the message of journalism is an accompaniment of the progress of our society, enlightening the people of the government's accomplishments for their welfare, taking care of the citizens' daily problems and putting across their free points of views. As to the Queen's opinion on the future of journalism, she expressed the wish that newspapers would go into more profound analysis of the problems they tackle, in order to facilitate finding the remedy for these problems, and drawing comparisons between them and similar problems in other societies in order to enable the Jordanian citizen to evaluate his own problems objectively and without exaggeration.

Under the heading "Advanced Justification for new Arbitrary Campaigns," Al Sha'b editorially says Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has threatened that his government would take strict measures against troublemakers, whether they were members of the Gush Emunim group or those whom he called Arab extremists! This threat categorically indicates that Mr. Rabin and other Zionist leaders were only talking in the logic of gangs and nothing else.

Mr. Rabin, the paper adds, has placed all provocative armed and racial actions by Gush Emunim against the Arab holy places at a level with the vocal protestations calling for a halt to these offences for the preservation of the Arab citizens' safety. It was as if the inhabitants of Hebron and other occupied towns were going to meet the "barbaric onslaughts" of the Jewish groups with wreaths of flowers and laurels... Mr. Rabin, Al Sha'b continues, wanted to deceive the world -- which had already condemned the behaviour of the Jewish extremists -- that there were on the other hand Arab extremists making trouble. He was trying to equate the aggressiveness of Rabbi Levinger's followers with the unarmed protests and demonstrations of the Arabs. "All this jumble was, therefore, advanced justification for new racial assaults carried out by the Zionist occupation authorities in implementation of their settlement and expansionist plans, under the pretext of maintaining law and order and resisting troublemakers," Al Sha'b states.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	552.0	558.0
French franc	66.9	67.2
German mark	136.0	136.4
Iraqi dinar	950.0	956.0
Syrian pound	81.6	82.0
Egyptian pound	470.0	474.0
Lebanese pound	105.3	105.8
U.A.E. dirham	83.4	83.6

INSTANT PHOTOS

4 passport photos,
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8 passport photos,
60 seconds 1,600 fils

Al-Bait Al-Ahli, Opp. Greek Orthodox Church, Al-Abdal.
Service Cars No. 4, 5, 6 & 7

Dr. Al Basheer opens new Karak health H.Q.

KARAK (JNA). — The Minister of Health, Dr. Mohammad Al Basheer Saturday inaugurated the new headquarters of the Karak Health Directorate, located in the new complex which will house all government departments here.

He afterwards met with health officials in the Karak Directorate to review existing medical services in the governorate and explore ways and means to improve and expand them.

A committee was formed to study proposals for improving preventive medicine in the governorate. The committee will also organise training courses for medical doctors in this field.

New ambassador to U.K. leaves for post

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan's newly appointed ambassador to the United Kingdom, Mr. Salah Abu Zeid, left here for London Saturday to take up his new post there.

Mr. Abu Zeid, former Minister of Culture and Information in the Zeid Rifai government, had previously served as Jordan's ambassador to the United Kingdom in 1969.

Mr. Abu Zeid was seen off at the airport by a large number of government officials, ministers, senators, Ministry of Information officials and a representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

King Hussein, Queen Alia visit prime ministry, children's institute

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Alia Saturday noon paid a visit to the prime ministry where King Hussein met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

The Chief of the Royal Cabinet, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, also attended the meeting.

In the afternoon, King Hussein and Queen Alia visited the Children's Development Institute, and were briefed on its aims, programmes and plans for the future. The purpose of the institute which has not opened yet, is to help Jordanian children read, develop their mental and physical abilities. The institute is being financed by a grant from Iran.

Their Majesties toured the four departments of the in-terior, accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Sharif Sharaf. Later on, the Royal couple visited the new Royal Palace, built near Fuhels, where planted trees on the palace grounds and met with the end and labourers working a which has not opened yet, is to palace.

Arab antiquities committee meets Sunday

AMMAN (JNA). — The Permanent Arab Committee on Antiquities and Museums Sunday evening starts four days of meetings in Petra to discuss projects and programmes for the two years 1978 and 1979. The committee will also study the possibility of developing Arab and Islamic archaeological sites outside the Arab world. The committee's achievements over the past two years will be reviewed, and conferees will explore the possibility of issuing a series of works on the history of Arab arts and antiquities.

The meetings will be presided over by the Director of Antiquities, Mr. Ya'qub Owais, and will be attended by a number of his Arab counterparts who are here Saturday.

The permanent committee specialised agency of the Educational Cultural and Scientific Organisation which belongs to the Arab League.

National Brief

AMMAN. — The Minister of Agriculture will be represented by Dr. Hani Haddadin at the Desert Locusts Application Committee which convenes in Rome 18-29.

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REPUBLIC OF CHINA

and the Chinese community in Jordan.

Market Prices

Apples (golden): 80-120
Apples (starken): 100-140
Apples (double red): 110-150
Bell pepper: 70-100
Bananas: 170-200
Carrots: 50-70
Cabbages: 40-70
Cauliflower: 90-110
Cucumbers (small): 100-160
Cucumbers (large): 50-80
Eggplant (small): 35-65
Eggplant (large): 70-80
Figs (green): 60-100
Figs (red): 120-160
Green beans: 150-190
Guava: 100-150
Grapefruit: 50-80
Garlic (dry, large): 200-250
Grapes (green): 120-160
Grapes (black): 140-180
Hot pepper: 140-180
Lemon (green): 100-140
Lemon (yellow): 80-140
Marrow (small): 80-120
Marrow (regular): 50-70
Muskmelon: 80-140
Onions (dry, imp.): 80-120
Olives (gr., bl., large): 200-250
Olives (gr., bl., small): 150-200
Onions (green): 200-300
Okra (red): 140-180
Okra (green): 180-250
Oranges: 50-80
Oranges (navel): 120-160
Spinach: 40-60
Radish: 40-60
String beans: 90-130
Potatoes: 100-140

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)
7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 Morning melodies
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (Part I)
12.30, Catch the word
1.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (Part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine
2.30 Pop music (USA)
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Comedy
5.30 Pop session (Part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 News reports
7.30 Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Muwafak Katbeh: Tel. 41277
Dr. Tayseer Sa'adi: Tel. 25952

Pharmacies:
Jacob: Tel. 44945
Shadi: Tel. 25655
Salam: Tel. 36730

Taxis:
Tarek: Tel. 23024
Jerusalem: Tel. 30655
Neel: Tel. 44433

Television

Channel 3 & 6:
6.00 Quran
6.05 Cartoons
6.30 Space 1999
8.00 News in Arabic

Channel 6:
7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Sport magazine
8.30 Love thy neighbour
9.00 Civilisation
10.00 News in English
10.15 Mannix
(On both channels)

Channel 3:
7.30 Development programme
8.30 Arabic series

Amman Airport

Departures:

9.30 Rome
10.00 Cairo
11.30 Cairo (EA)
11.35 London (BA)
11.40 Larnaca, Athens
12.00 Aqaba (SAA)
12.15 Kuwait (KAC)
14.45 Damascus (SAA)
14.45 Doha, Dubai (GA)
16.45 Riyadh (SDI)
19.00 Bahrain, Bangkok
19.30 Kuwait
20.00 Jeddah
20.30 Tehran
21.00 Baghdad

Arrivals:

8.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10.30 Cairo (EA)
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)
11.20 Deer Azour, Damascus (SAA)
13.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
14.05 Aqaba (SAA)
15.20 Riyadh (SDI)
16.40 Paris
16.45 Cairo
17.35 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
18.10 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
18.15 Rome
18.15 London
19.00 Athens, Larnaca

Election-year sharpness dominates Kissinger's U.N. speech

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Henry Kissinger used what may well be his last major Nations speech as U.S. Secretary of State last week to warn the Soviet Union severely to

words which seemed to open election-year sharpness, called the Soviet government actions and policies in South Africa, for its attempts to American peace initiatives, and its failure to help the world.

Kissinger demanded Soviet not only in bilateral but also in global affairs, can be no selective detente concluded. The secretary also used his address to the General Assembly last week to lay out his views on the developing world.

called for an end to confrontational tactics in the United Nations, he said, and that the world's wealth should be used to help the world's poor. He warned that the U.S. too far from the sea negotiations prompt a unilateral American action.

ly, the secretary made a variety of international issues from Korean talks to sharing science and technology with the developing world. He foreshadowed a "comprehensive American programme for national action on non-proliferation" to be announced by President Ford in the near future.

thern Africa was probably the most eager to hear about Kissinger's own inimitable tones. On this, the secretary said both the past (Angola) and the future (Rhodesia and Namibia) have been disturbed.

have been disturbed," he referring indirectly to the backed Cuban foray into Angola, "by recent instances of intervention to tip the balance in local conflicts in distant lands."

or the Soviet reaction to the peace initiatives in Rhodesia and Namibia which Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko two before condemned as "politicized," Dr. Kissinger said, "We have noted crude attempts to distort the purposes of peace and to impede progress towards a peaceful solution of complex issues."

secretary warned that such present efforts to foster peace and gain one-sided advantage could not be reconciled with "lasting relations" (presumably election-year phrase used to "detente").

Namibia he said that U.S. rapid independence via



Kissinger: last U.N. speech?

a neutrally located UN-sponsored constitutional conference including SWAPO (the Southwest Africa People's Organisation).

Progress towards all these goals had been made, he said, and "we will exert our efforts to remove the remaining obstacles." (At present South African prime minister John Vorster refuses to talk with SWAPO, and SWAPO insists that its negotiations must be with South Africa.)

On Rhodesia, Dr. Kissinger reiterated what had been achieved so far: commitments to majority rule within two years, to a transitional government with an African majority, and to a constitutional conference to work out a final independence constitution. The latter point reaffirmed the difference between the U.S. and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's version whereby the transitional government itself would hammer out the final constitution.

The secretary promised that the U.S. would back no faction in Rhodesia or elsewhere, saying the U.S. wanted no special position or sphere of influence—a central cause of African concern and mistrust. He called on "all other non-African states" to do likewise.

On the Middle East, Dr. Kissinger said the step-by-step negotiations of the past three years "have brought us to the point where comprehensive solutions seem possible." He said the U.S. was ready for an early resumption of the Geneva conference, apparently coinciding more closely than in the past with the Soviet Union's similar call repeated here by Mr. Gromyko.

But on the world economic problems, the secretary had some stinging comments on the role of the Soviet bloc. "Their performance is in inverse ratio to their rhetoric"—a fact of which developing countries here are all too aware.

The secretary warmly endorsed the West German proposal on host-take and called for wider measures against terrorism and in protection of human rights. He also indicated concern over Greek-Turkish rivalry and offered to assist in getting negotiations on Cyprus going again.

Chilean vendetta mounts against Allende supporters

NEW YORK (CSM). — Opponents of Chile's military government have been convinced the nation's secret police are orchestrating a vendetta against onetime supporters of the late Salvador Allende Gossens.

The bomb blast in Washington that killed Orlando Letelier del Solar, former Chilean ambassador to the United States during the Allende years, gave them new ammunition.

His killing last month was the latest in a series of incidents involving Chilean politicians and military men living in exile who were associated with the Marxist-oriented Allende government which the military overthrew in a violent coup three years ago.

Shortly after the coup, General Carlos Prats Gonzalez, army commander in chief and a cabinet officer during Dr. Allende's final year and half in office, was killed in a bomb blast in Buenos Aires where he had gone into exile. His wife also was killed.

A year ago, Bernardo Leighton Guzman, one of the founders of Chile's Christian Democratic Party and leader of its left wing, which had tenuous ties with Dr. Allende, was seriously injured by unknown gunmen near his home in Rome. His wife also was injured.

There have been more than a dozen other such incidents involving less well-known figures.

The Letelier death fits into the pattern. It marks the first time that one of the incidents has taken place in the U.S.

But there as yet is no indication of who was responsible for the bombing which also killed a woman colleague of Mr. Letelier and injured her husband. There is no proof that Chile's secret police, widely known by its Spanish initials as DINA, had anything to do with either the Letelier death or any of the other incidents.

The suspicion of DINA complicity, however, is strong in some Washington circles, including the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies for which Mr. Letelier worked. Moreover, there were reports that the former ambassador had been warned by U.S. authorities last May that DINA operatives were in the U.S.

The military government in Santiago promptly issued a statement saying it "laments" Mr. Letelier's death and asked for a complete investigation of the crime.

Such a probe is underway, with Federal Bureau of Investigation agents cooperating with District of Columbia police. There were hints that other U.S. intelligence groups are involved in the probe.

Just who would want Mr. Letelier out of the way is something of a mystery. He was clearly an opponent of the military leaders of Chile, but he was not among those Chileans widely criticised by the military government's propagandists.

He was deprived of his Chilean citizenship a month ago after the government accused him of helping instigate a boycott of Chilean goods by Dutch dockworkers.

During his more than two years as ambassador to Washington, he was popular in diplomatic circles and was on good terms with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

In fact, it was Dr. Kissinger who secured Mr. Letelier's release from prison in 1974 after Chile's military had seized him during the coup against Dr. Allende. Mr. Letelier had been in Chile for six months prior to the coup, holding down three different cabinet posts in the final days of the Allende government.

Mr. Letelier had been critical of U.S. policy towards the Allende government and privately complained recently that U.S. officials, including Dr. Kissinger, had deceived him about the Central Intelligence Agency's role in undermining the Allende government.

Appointment of Spanish deputy premier marks step away from Francoism

MADRID, (CSM). — Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez's surprise appointment recently of a moderate general as first deputy prime minister is considered the most significant political development in Spain since General Franco's passing.

The new appointee is Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, chief of general staff. Staunchly loyal to King Juan Carlos, he is well liked not only by the opposition but also by the leftist clandestine Military Democratic Union. He replaces powerful conservative Gen. Fernando Santiago Diaz de Mendival.

The move, which came by decree at the end of September, is being called "the quiet coup," since it strengthens both government reformists and the progressives within the 386,000-man army, known as Spain's "ultimate arbiter."

Rightists, on the other hand, clearly have suffered a setback. They had counted on conservative military leaders to keep King Juan Carlos in line.

Opposition politicians from centre-right to the left-alliance Democratic Coordination have hailed the move. It is seen as further evidence that Mr. Suarez intends to dismantle systematically Francoism in favour of a democratic monarchy.

General Santiago had vigorously opposed handing over more autonomy to the restless regions and legalising the Communist Party.

These two issues had become the most complex for the government, chiefly because veteran generals were so heatedly opposed.

The opposition demands legalisation of the Communists as a

Scientific research should be basic and significant for Jordan. The country has been launching development plans aimed at raising the gross national income by a relatively high rate, but it appears that research programmes have been neglected and ignored, especially those which deal with indirect, but still basic problems as pollution, unhealthy congestion and inflation. I think there must be a strong recognition and understanding of the strategic role of scientific research.

Public research can be looked at by a society as an investment, justifying its expense only to the extent that it actually improves the performance of the economy. Basically, it is understood that to produce good plans, we must conduct efficient research, and for the success of both development planning and research programmes, we need to identify national goals in more precise terms, as well as to recognise the hierarchy of these goals. I think this is a basic task of Jordan policymakers. The nation's goals must be more clearly defined, and the commitment towards these goals strongly confirmed.

Currently, most of the research being conducted is of a problem-solving nature, while

the need is for more basic research to study and discover existing and potential resources and their uses. Furthermore, I think there is a need for research to study the future of Jordan as it will be ten and 20 years from now. It is quite useful to do forecasting studies about Jordan's population, urban centres and other variables which can be planned well from now if good forecasting research is conducted for the future. In advanced countries, planning and research for the "century ahead" has been the topic of many research institutions.

As research consumes a portion of the resources of a country, there must be an evaluation of the current services produced to insure the greatest return for the research money that is spent. Research must be conducted at the proper time, and its findings reach every interested party. The resources allocated for research can be wasted if the findings of studies are not fully utilised. This, in fact, is one common mistake many developing countries make. Hence, I think it appropriate to call for evaluations of Jordan's current research institutions to find out their full technical capacities and evaluate their produced services, and if necessary, accordingly to reform these institutions.



Premier Suarez: adept politician.

ering Basque country and Catalonia. proposed reform, since the Army constitutionally guarantees Spain's "unity" and "the defence of the institutional order."

Many think that Mr. Suarez did not receive unanimous support. But he apparently decided that moderates were in the majority. So he moved. This suggests Mr. Suarez may have other surprises in store if rightists bog down the King's reform programme.

For instance, General Gutierrez's appointment signals rightists in the Cortes (parliament) that if reforms are blocked, the government has military clout to reform by decree, or to go directly to the people in a referendum.

The King's already considerable popularity among younger, more progressive lower and middle ranks is boosted. And the generation gap within the Army seems at least partially bridged.

One reason is that General Gutierrez, unlike his predecessor, is "of the civilian rather than civil war school," which is more willing to consider (but probably would still decide against) legalising the Communists. Regions demanding some autonomy may get a fairer hearing.

But perhaps most important, reformist continuity seems protected. The first deputy prime minister takes over when the prime minister goes abroad, is incapacitated, or leaves office. If that should happen now, a moderate — rather than a hard-line rightist — would become prime minister.

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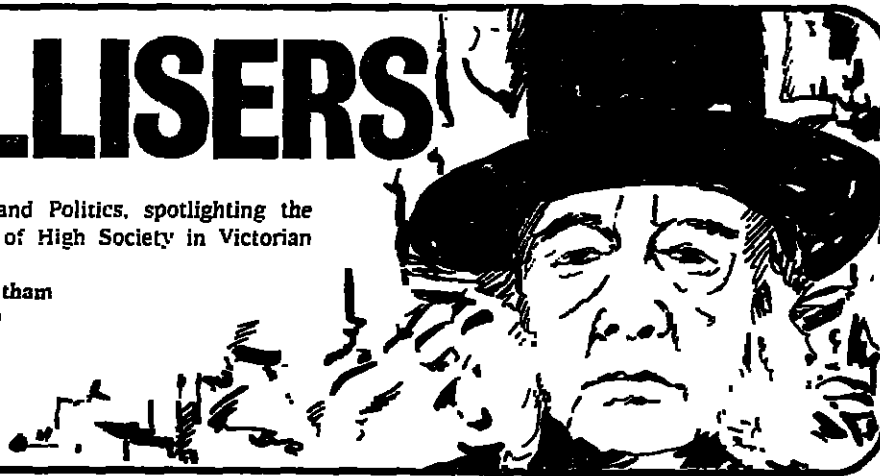
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PROUDLY PRESENTS ON ITS NEW CYCLE
STARTING OCTOBER 1976

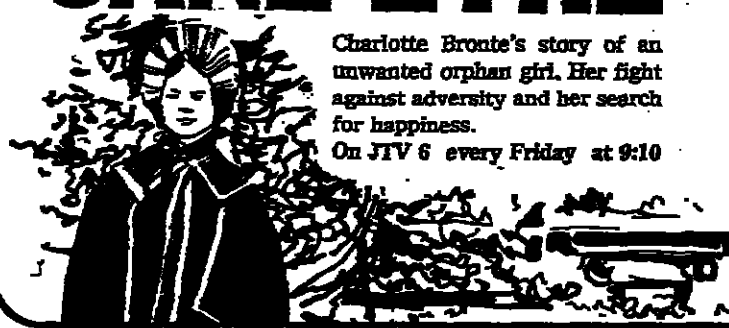
THE PALLISERS

26 one hour colour episodes of Love and Politics, spotlighting the Pallisers family against the background of High Society in Victorian England.
Starring: Susan Hampshire and Philip Latham
On JTV 6 every Wednesday at 9:10



JANE EYRE

Charlotte Bronte's story of an unwanted orphan girl. Her fight against adversity and her search for happiness.
On JTV 6 every Friday at 9:10

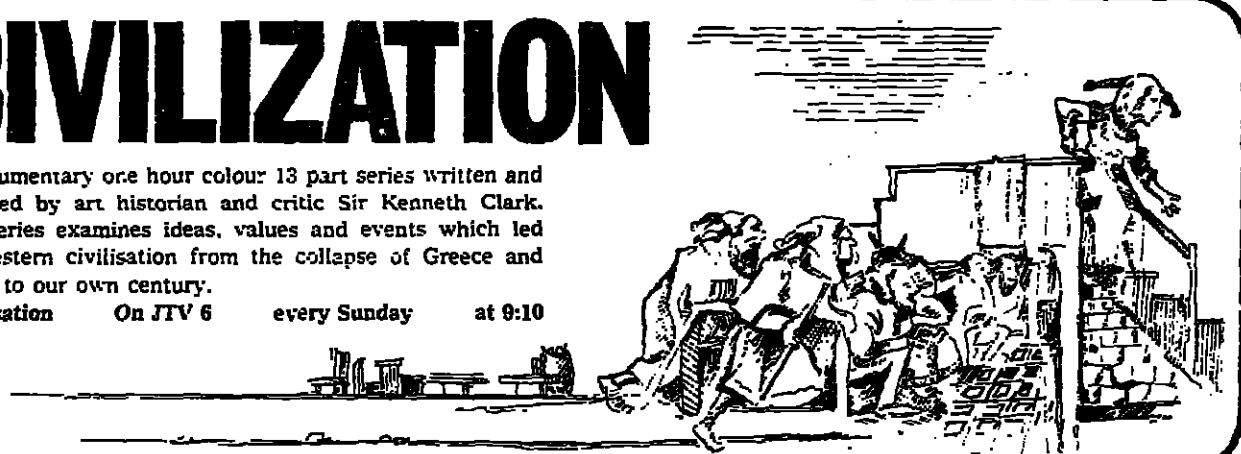


WESSEX TALES

Thomas Hardy's four volumes of published short stories which range in period from the end of the 18th century to the end of the 19th.
Will follow Jane Eyre every Friday at 9:10

CIVILIZATION

A documentary one hour colour 13 part series written and narrated by art historian and critic Sir Kenneth Clark. The series examines ideas, values and events which led to Western civilisation from the collapse of Greece and Rome to our own century.
Civilisation On JTV 6 every Sunday at 9:10



PETROCELLI

The famous unconventional lawyer, living with his wife in a trailer, gets back on JTV 6, to solve intricate legal cases and rescues innocents.
Petrocelli every Thursday at 10:15



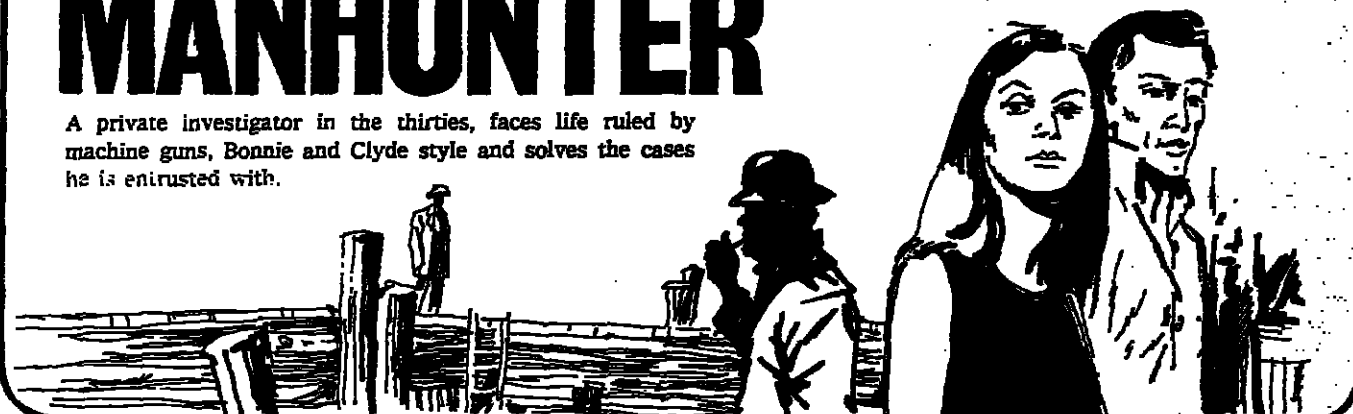
KILLERS



A suspense series dealing in crime, its motives, and the passions which lead persons to commit it.
The Killers: On JTV 6 every two weeks at 10:15

MANHUNTER

A private investigator in the thirties, faces life ruled by machine guns, Bonnie and Clyde style and solves the cases he is entrusted with.



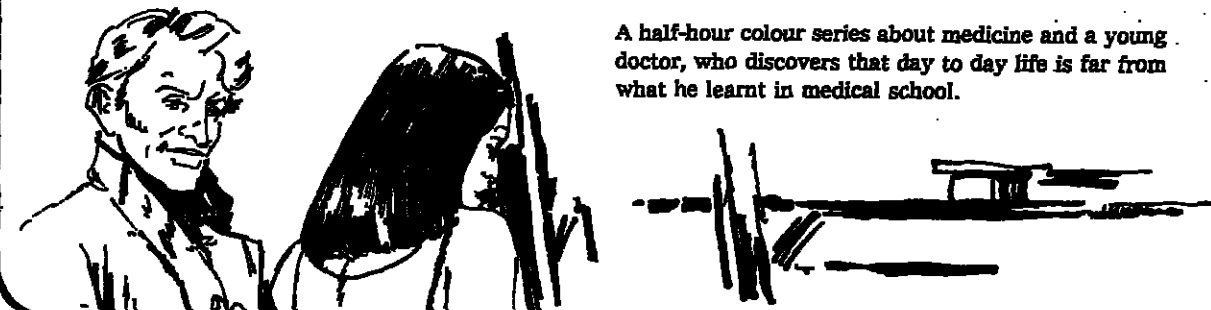
WIDE WORLD OF SPORTS

A specially produced package of 30 one hour shows that captures unusual and exciting international sporting events.
Wide world of Sports on JTV 3 every Tuesday at 6:30



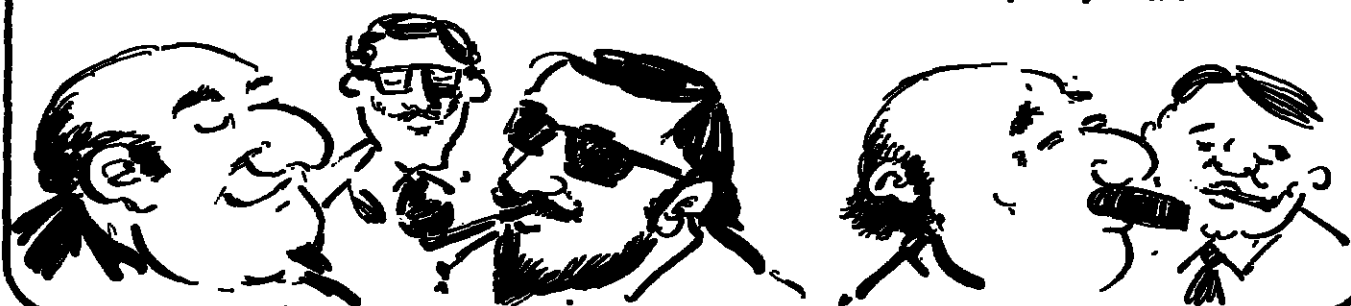
YOUNG DR. KILDARE

A half-hour colour series about medicine and a young doctor, who discovers that day to day life is far from what he learnt in medical school.



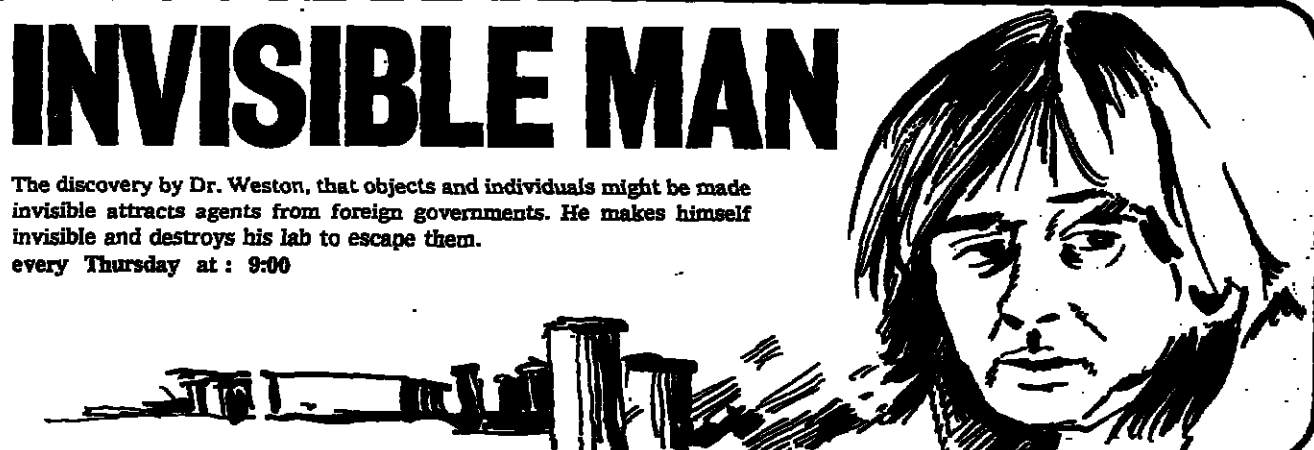
GET SOME IN

A half hour comedy series about the British military life, similar to Dad's Army.
Get some in: every Friday at 8:30



INVISIBLE MAN

The discovery by Dr. Weston, that objects and individuals might be made invisible attracts agents from foreign governments. He makes himself invisible and destroys his lab to escape them.
every Thursday at 9:00



ALSO

Star, Zero One, Dad's Army, Rookies, Bless This House, Science Report, Switch, Walt Disney, Space 1999, Time To Remember, Saturday Variety, Living Tomorrow, etc.

"Autoportrait": Idi Amin posing for the camera

SM). — Though the film "Idi Amin Dada" was made by French director Barbet, it is subtitled "Autoportrait". It was authorised, in fact, by the Ugandan president, who kept control over what was filmed and what would be in the completed film.

ase, the finished product is an excellent Fred Wiseman-style film of a high school and other insomniacs. Some of these films were their subjects immediately after completion, then denouement of the world at large resurgently and emphatically reveals.

nders whether President Idi Amin would be pleased if he sat in a theatre and saw through Schroeder's film, see him.

ne would. The movie is a comedy; it is calm and ironic from his face, gesture, speech. President Amin is the time to be immensely funny. This would be all right if it were not running a country.

s, and here is an alleged how he runs it: a recently published view, with director Schroeder.

roeder. General Amin wanted some 75 seconds cut from the movie. When Mr. Schroeder resisted this request, the President rounded up 150 French residents of the Ugandan capital and threatened to kill them.

Needless to say, Mr. Schroeder capitulated in this most bizarre episode in the history of film editing.

He gleefully informs us that "250 million peoples" in the U.S. are terrified of him because he is so "strong." He sounds downright schoolmarmish when addressing a meeting of cabinet ministers: "Anyone who misses three meetings without good excuse, is out of the government!"

Some viewers find all this highly amusing. Others find it deeply unsettling. Both reactions are appropriate.

Though this film is a documentary authorised by its subject, it reveals and alludes to more quirks, flaws, and horrors than most self-portraits would dream of allowing.



The star: Amin with director Schroeder.

To celebrate the Fifty-fifth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Republic of China and the Armed Forces Day



To celebrate her National Day today, the Republic of Nationalist China (Taiwan) is working hard to complete a number of major projects and soon hopes to be a developed country. The photo shows the container terminal of Kaohsiung, the largest in Asia.

GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

—After my right-hand opponent bid hearts, my left-hand opponent became dealer at three no trump. I doubled. Partner led heart and the opponents made the contract. Almost any other lead would have set the hand. Is it double always leading and an absolute command to lead dummy's suit? If so, what do you do when you think you can set opponents but don't have much in dummy's suit?—Emily Carter, Tampa.

action?—Mrs. M. L. Gardner, Orlando, Fla.

A.—Pass. If you were sure partner held a four-card major, you could afford to employ the Stayman convention. However, if you bid two clubs and partner denies a four-card major with two diamonds, you have no comfortable way to get out.

Q.—Save our sanity. Is there any way declarer can make the rest of the tricks on this hand?

♠ 54 ♠ 10 7 4
♥ — ♦ —
♣ A 3

♠ J 10 2 ♠ 9 8
♥ 2 ♠ 9 8 6
♦ K ♠ 8 4
♣ Q J

♠ K 6
♥ 3
♦ A J 3
♣ 6

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

—When your side has not bid and you double an opposing no trump game with partner on bid, it is generally a leading double. That does not necessarily make it an absolute command to lead dummy's suit—partner might have a good lead of his own, e.g., K Q 10 9 x in the suit—but it strongly suggests the lead of that suit unless partner has a reason to overrule you. If you think you can deal an opposing no trump game with some other lead, you should simply pass and take your profit. It is simply a matter of visible gain against possible loss. If you double 3 NT when you think you can take five tricks, you stand to gain 50 or 100 points, depending on vulnerability. When you double for a lead, you do so because you believe that is the only way to defeat the contract. If the opponents make the contract nevertheless, you stand to lose 150 points. However, should you deal with the specific lead requested, you will gain 100 or 200 points for the setting trick as the value of the opposing game, perhaps even the rubber. Much use of the double do you think gives you better odds?

—With neither vulnerable, I held the following hand, sitting South: ♠ 10 9 x x J 10 x x ♦ — ♣ A x x x. Partner opened the bidding with 1 NT. What is my correct

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

SPACE 1999 : ALL THAT GLISTERS
The members of Alpha base are threatened by huge golden rock, which seems to contain some sort of life and tries to attract existing water at the base.

MANNEX : DESIGN FOR DYING
Rich man, candidate to a position in government, hires Mannix to find his wife, who escaped with her lover, to save him public embarrassment.

CIVILISATION : THE GREAT THAW
The second episode of a series dealing in Western civilisation, its origins and evolution.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



NORWAY Andreassen

ARVID

OUT AND ABOUT

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Shmeisani — Tel. 62631 — Open lunch and dinner. Dramatic view of Amman. French and International Cuisine. Fully air-conditioned. Kindly book your table.

CLUB STEAKHOUSE

Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'welbdeh, Amman. — Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch & a La Carte. Open 12-3 p.m. & 7-12 p.m. Air conditioned. Live music with the international singer and pianist Milo Kounal. Kindly book your table.

POUROZ

Third Circle, Jebel Amman, next to the British Embassy. Tel. 42830
Restaurant, Cafeteria, Snack Bar. Open daily for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Speciality Pizzas & Hamburger. Take-away service.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

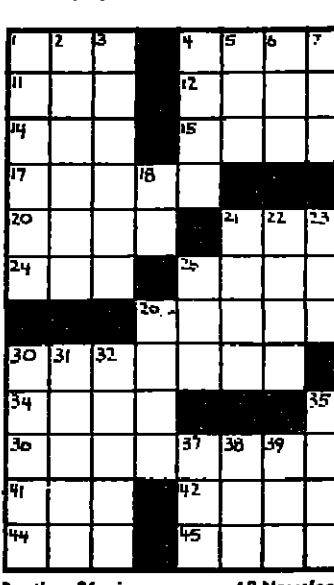
First Circle, Jebel Amman near Abhiyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night. Also take away service — order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental and European specialities.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- 1. Lucrative
 - 4. Dull
 - 8. Parlay
 - 11. Eggs
 - 12. Cypher system
 - 13. Cheer
 - 14. Sack
 - 15. Delay
 - 17. In the know
 - 19. Persons
 - 20. Indo-Chinese language
 - 21. Mino's daughter
 - 24. Antiquity



We apologise for not being able to supply yesterday's answers. The mail has again let us down, so we are using past crosswords.

- DOWN
- 1. Provender
 - 2. Acknowledgement
 - 3. Herald's official coat
 - 4. Yearn for
 - 5. Streak in mahogany
 - 6. Small fish
 - 7. The gods
 - 8. Stigma
 - 9. Dined
 - 10. Not those
 - 16. Batrachian
 - 18. Artificial language
 - 21. Alms chest
 - 22. Carousal
 - 23. Hostelry
 - 25. Ship channel
 - 26. Twining stem
 - 27. Musty
 - 28. Salt of oleic acid
 - 29. Silverfish
 - 30. Nomadic group
 - 31. Toward the back
 - 32. Disney character
 - 33. Leave
 - 35. Concoct
 - 37. Remedy, abbr.
 - 38. Measure of music
 - 39. Feminine name

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, no letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

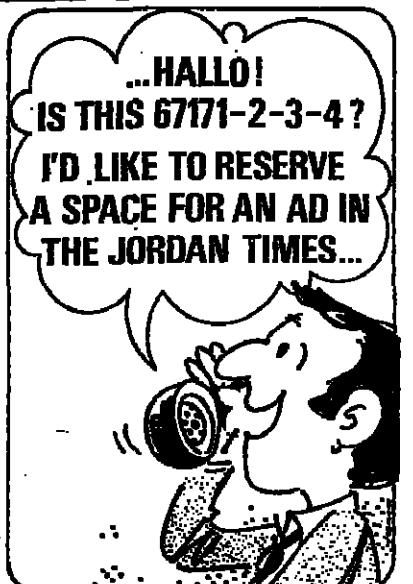
GUFED
TORIB
SHRAIG
LISHEC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers Tuesday

Jumble: BOWER AHEAD ENTICE JOSTLE
Answers: What a case of arson might be — HOT NEWS



For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" tel. 38569. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4-6 p.m.

D'Estaing's book goes on sale Monday

PARIS, Oct. 9 (AFP). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is to present copies of his book "La Démocratie Française" (French Democracy) to newspaper editors and radio, television and news agency executives at the Elysee Palace tomorrow.

The 130-page book, a charter setting out Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's views on what a modern liberal

society should be, is the first book to be written and published by a French president while in office.

The book is to go on sale on Monday. All reviews of the book are to be embargoed for publication at midnight on Sunday night.

There was a rush on a bookstall at Orly airport outside Paris today when word got out that the president's book was being sold there. Inspectors for Hachette, the distributing company, quickly moved in to ensure that copies at the bookstall were placed under lock and key.

The French weekly L'Express is publishing the first chapter of the book in its issue appearing on Monday. The opening phrases declare that "no society can live without an ideal which inspires it or without a clear knowledge of the principles which serve to guide its organisation. Periods of high civilisation are those in which these two conditions appear together."

"The French people feels the need to understand. Our fellow citizens want to know by what principles they are governed and towards what destiny they are headed," the book begins.

The chapter is headed "France as it really is."

French newspapers reported today that royalties from the president's book will be given to charity.

Inflation: Italian style

ROME, Oct. 9 (R). — A light plane scattered hundreds of bank notes worth up to 10,000 lire (£32) each over the Piazza Venezia in central Rome today causing traffic chaos.

Car drivers and pedestrians scrambled to catch the fluttering notes which also fell in denominations of 1,000 and 5,000 lire (£23 and £16).

By the time police joined in, practically all the money had gone.

The red and white two-seater aircraft also disappeared and left no clue to the identity or motives of the pilot who dropped the windfall.

U.K. football roundup

Middlesbrough beats Norwich to take lead in 1st division

LONDON, Oct. 9 (R). — With the top four clubs taking a Saturday off, Middlesbrough edged to the head of the English soccer championship today, thanks to a 1-0 win over Norwich.

Graeme Souness' goal, six minutes from the end, was only Middlesbrough's sixth in nine matches. But their defence has conceded only three.

World Cup match preparations caused all other first division matches scheduled for today to be brought forward or postponed.

The result leaves Middlesbrough, managed by Jack Charlton, centre back in the England World Cup-winning team 10 years ago, one point clear of Manchester City.

By contrast, with the goal scarcity in the top class, the eight second division matches mustered 36 goals between them. Blackburn and Nottingham Forest leading the spree with 6-1 victories.

But the goals in division two did not affect the top positions where Chelsea and their leading pursuers, Wolverhampton, were not engaged.

Blackpool -- the only second division club playing who failed to score -- and Millwall both lost and missed the opportunity to leapfrog over Wolverhampton.

Blackburn's six against Notts County was a shock if only because

use their eight previous league matches had brought them only six goals in all.

The other Nottingham team, Forest, were on the happier end of six goals. They popped three in each half past their visitors, Sheffield United, whose defence had conceded only eight goals in eight matches.

Derek Hales got all three goals in Charlton's 3-1 win over Hull. It was his second hat-trick of the season and brings his goal tally to 13, giving him a clear lead over all rivals.

Manager Don Revie and his England team, preparing for their World Cup match against Finland here on Wednesday, saw Luton -- not far from their headquarters hotel -- beat Hereford through two second half goals.

In Scotland, the programme was decimated by World Cup requirements. In Edinburgh, Hearts threw away a 2-0 lead over Ayr in the only premier division match played and had to share four goals.

It was not Hearts' lucky day. Before the match they learned they had been fined 250 sterling by the European football union (UEFA) because fans invaded the pitch after they beat the East Germans of Lok Leipzig in the European cupwinners match last month.

Moscow ready for talks on MIG-25 return

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (R). — The Soviet Union is ready to enter into talks with Japan on the return of a MIG-25 "Foxbat" fighter which a defector Russian pilot landed at Hakodate airport on Sept. 6.

Minister counsellor at the Soviet embassy in Tokyo Ivan Tsekhnova informed this to the Foreign Ministry here today.

Mr. Tsekhnova, however, gave no indication of what his government's response would be to a Japanese request for compensation for damages the supersonic fighter did to the airport facilities at Hakodate when it landed there.

Last week, the Foreign Ministry informed the Soviet Union, Japan would return the MIG-25 on or after Oct. 15 and Soviet Union to pay the damages and packing and transport expenses involved.

The MIG-25 is now being examined by Japanese Self Defence Agency and American experts at a Self Defence Forces base at Hyakuri town, 100 kms northeast of here.

The Foreign Ministry plans to ship the top-secret fighter from Hitachi port on the Pacific coast, some 24 kms away from the Hyakuri base.

Hua's succession?

[Continued from page 1] named security minister only 18 months ago.

It was a major surprise when he was chosen last February to succeed the late Chou En-lai as prime minister. His selection was seen as a compromise to settle a bitter feud between leftist radicals and moderates -- a row which had split Peking's leadership.

Diplomats and correspondents had been awaiting a major announcement on the leadership since dawn, when Mr. Hua was officially named chief of the Politburo and Mao's archivist.

That statement was accompanied by an appeal to Chinese and foreigners to submit originals of Chairman Mao's documents, including poems, telegrams, letters and speeches.

The party Central Committee also instructed the nation to start a new upsurge in studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao.



GREETING EGYPTIAN ENVOY -- U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger greets Egypt's permanent representative to the U.N., Mr. Ahmad Ismat Abdel Maguid, at the U.S. mission to the U.N. reception for the Organisation of African Unity representative Friday. (AP wirephoto).

Moroccans go to the polls for local government elections

RABAT, Oct. 9 (R). — Six and a half million voters are registered for the Moroccan local government elections on Nov. 12, an official source said yesterday.

In all, 800 local government assemblies with a total of 13,352 members are to be elected and candidates may put down their names starting today until noon on Oct. 18, when lists close.

About 415,000 new voters registered this summer when electoral rolls were reopened for revision. They include 16,000 from the Western Sahara, which was taken over by Morocco from Spain last February.

The elections, the first to be held in Morocco in five years, are a prelude to national legislative elections for a new parliament which is due to convene for the first time next April.

One-third of the new parliament will be chosen by local government assemblies and the remaining two-thirds will be elected by direct universal suffrage.

The last parliamentary elections, in 1970, were boycotted by the main parties, the Istiglal and the Union Nationale des Forces Populaires (UNFP), on the grounds that the poll was rigged when the administration placed its resources at the disposal of its own candidates who were all elected.

The 1970 parliament was dissolved after army rebels staged an abortive coup against the monarchy in 1971.

Viking II probes under Mars rocks

PASADENA, California, Oct. 9 (AFP). — The Viking II Mars landing craft yesterday moved a piece of rock on the planet's surface to see whether there were any living organisms underneath, a spokesman for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory announced here today.

He said the probe moved the 20 by 15 centimetre rock to check whether there was anything living in the shelter from the intense solar radiation on the planet.

The operation uncovered a hole

10 cm deep, from which Viking II mechanical arm would remove soil samples for examination, he added.

Samples gathered from the surface of Mars by Vikings I and II have so far yielded no signs of life on the red planet.

Early this week the craft's arm failed to move another rock, which researchers here concluded was "cemented" into the ground by rainy wind or some other natural force.

Ford set back by E. Europe comments

[Continued from page 1] "We're the smallest minority in the nation. We don't get involved in politics. But those of us who were voting for Ford are now voting for Carter," he said, noting the communists killed 250,000 Polish Gypsies after the Second World War.

Climbing down from his stance in the debate, Mr. Ford yesterday said in Los Angeles that what he meant to say was that the U.S. does not recognise Soviet domination of Eastern Europe and never will.

The storm over Mr. Ford's comments centres less on his own views, which are known to be stron-

gly against endorsing Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, than on his repeated misstatement of his views and his delay in clarifying them.

On arriving in Lawton, the president appeared increasingly distracted and lost his place in the text when he spoke before a crowd of several thousand. At one point he referred to Lawton's big military base as a "national park."

The president yesterday criticised Mr. Carter's economic policies, which he said would lead the U.S. into a British-style crisis.

He said a Democratic administration would bring high inflation, taxes and spending.

Algeria, Morocco disagree over Saharan refugees

GENEVA, Oct. 8 (R). — Algeria today called for a full-scale aid programme to help Western Saharans living in refugee camps on its territory.

But Morocco and Mauritania, which now control the former Spanish territory, urged voluntary repatriation of the refugees.

The three nations clashed over Saharan refugees at a meeting of the 31-nation executive committee of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Algeria said 45,000 refugees, 80 per cent of them women and children, were living in 12 camps around Tindouf on the Algerian-Saharan border. They were short of food, water and fuel and Algeria called for a relief programme to replace the commission's \$0.5 million aid fund.

The Mauritanian delegation attacked the Algerian proposal, saying refugees were being taught to hate the new rulers of the Western Sahara.

Moroccan delegate Ali Skalli said the best solution to the problem was the voluntary repatriation of the refugees. The committee was not formally asked to take action on either of the two proposals.

In Algiers the Saharan Independence Movement, the Polisario Front, said tonight its guerrillas killed 58 Moroccan troops and captured three others in two attacks in southern Morocco last week.

One Saharan was killed at Iwataf, close to the Moroccan-Saharan border, and three others died in a second attack outside the town of Zag, the front said in a communiqué.

Tripartite peace talks are resumed in Lebanon

[Continued from page 1] While in Paris, he said, he found French officials "responsive and want to solve the Lebanese crisis."

Mr. Junblatt said: "We want to bring France back to the Levant because we do not want to be at the mercy of super-powers."

He said a French political initiative could take place in three stages.

First, a French delegation would tour Arab capitals to obtain the general backing of Arab governments. Then, leaders of Lebanese factions would be invited to Pa-

ris for consultations. Finally, a round-table conference should be organised to work out a final settlement for Lebanon.

On a possible French role in Lebanon, Mr. Junblatt said if all the sides in the Lebanese conflict asked for it, France could put troops in Beirut to protect vital installations such as the airport.

Also in Cairo, Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad today called on member states to "freeze" their differences and halt propaganda campaigns so as to create the best possible atmosphere for the Oct. 18 Arab summit.

Yesterday the front, fighting for the independence of the former Spanish territory, its forces had blown up 11 Moroccan army vehicles and killed five Moroccan soldiers in five ambushes and attacks on posts in the Western Saharan Morocco last week.

UAE to buy arms from 3 Western states

ABU DHABI, Oct. 9 (R). — United Arab Emirates (UAE) buy arms from Britain, France and the U.S. for their new army forces, the Sank agency has quoted UAE Minister Sheikh Mohammed Rashid as saying.

The defence forces of the UAE states were merged in Federal Chief of Staff, M. Awwad Al-Khalidi, said in the reorganisation would be let by Dec. 2, the fifth sary of the federation.

Gen. Khalidi said the forces would be reequipped with modern weapons which were bought from more than one source.

Yarmuk University opens its doors

IRBED (JNA). — Classes started at Yarmuk University here Saturday with an enrollment of 649.

The university is using temporary accommodations in Irbed Agricultural Experimental Station. In addition, laboratories, twelve halls and a library have been built.

Yarmuk University is on the Amman-Damascus highway, six kms from the Ramtha. The campus is 10,000 acres of land.

The President of the university, Dr. Adnan Badran, said students at the opening ceremony that construction of the university would be completed within ten years time.

The university will have faculties in sciences, engineering, medicine, agriculture and veterinary medicine.

Dr. Badran concluded by saying that the total developmental budget of the University was JD 70 million.

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